

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJÁB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

ODDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPÚTÁNÁ,

Received up to 28th October, 1884.

POLITICAL.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 24th October, reports to state that Abdu-l-Rahmán is outdoing even Changer Khán and Nádir Sháh in tyranny and cruelty. It is an open secret that he has killed many persons of influence in order to make his position more secure. Even women and children have not been spared. It is rumoured that a large number of women lately called upon the Amír and entreated him to release their husbands, who had been unjustly thrown into prison, or to provide for their support. Far from acceding to their reasonable request, he ordered them to be put to death. When the prisons at Kábul were lately filled to over-crowding, he had many prisoners blown away from guns. He is said to have confiscated religious endowments and to have extorted a great deal of money from traders. He has incurred universal odium. The Afgháns consider the Government of India as responsible for all his tyranny and high-handedness, inasmuch as the Government placed him on the throne and still assists him with the payment of a handsome

Circulation,
168 copies.

subsidy and frequent gifts of arms and ammunition. If the Government stopped its aid to-day, he would be driven from the throne to-morrow. It is surprising that the Government should be so indifferent to the prevalence of misrule at Kábul. It would seem that the Afgháns view the advance of Russia with satisfaction, simply because they think that the Russian Government may rescue them from the present maladministration by dethroning Abdu-l-Rahmán and appointing Aiyúb Khán Amír in his place.

The same paper states that the *Nineteenth Century* has observed that if a regiment of native cavalry had been sent to the Soudan, it would have defeated the Arabs in one battle at Elteb, because in many ways the natives are the finest horsemen in the world. Unlike Englishmen, they can bear the severest inclemencies of the weather and do not fall an easy prey to fever, diarrhoea, and dysentery. If the British troops can bear neither the cold of Afghánistan nor the heat of the Soudan, why does the Government pay them so highly? The invidious distinction made between them and the native troops is most unjustifiable.

Circulation,
525 copies.

The *Koh-i-Nur* (Lahore), of the 23rd October, states that it appears from the *London Times* that Sir T. Mádho Ráo has written a pamphlet on the subject of the advance of Russia in Central Asia. The book is divided into three parts. The first part treats of the protection of the frontier, and the second of that of the sea-coasts, while the third discusses internal administration. The leading London journal has highly praised the *brochure*, giving an abstract of the first part, but it has said nothing about the contents of the third part. The reasons of its reticence about the last part are not far to seek. Probably the author has proposed the removal of the disabilities under which the children of the soil labour, but of course such a proposal must be very unpalatable

Sir T. Mádho Ráo's pamphlet on Russian advance in Central Asia.

to the *Times* and other papers of that class. The Russian Government can teach a lesson to the British Government in this matter. The former has established in Central Asia an administration which is suited to the wants of the people and recognises no distinction of creed or colour in recruiting its service. Competent persons among the subject races are admitted to the highest offices in the Civil and Military Departments. The British Government should pursue the same policy of conciliation in this country. It should strengthen its armament by all means in accordance with the counsels of the English and the Anglo-Indian Press, but it should win the entire goodwill of the teeming millions by the redress of their grievances as well.

The *Koh-i-Nér* (Lahore), of the 23rd October, condemns the late wholesale massacre of convicts at Mandalay, and asks the Government of India to interfere. Such cruel atrocities should not be tolerated within a short distance of British territories. Moreover, it should be observed that Prince Moung Goung has sought asylum at Pondicherry. If the British Government remain silent, the French may be induced to espouse his cause and to endeavour to establish their influence in Burma.

Circulation,
525 copies.

The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 26th October, states that Russians are charged with an insatiable desire for territorial aggrandisement. But the charge is equally applicable to Englishmen. Although the British Government has abandoned Lord Dalhousie's policy of annexation, Englishmen continue to raise a cry against one Native State or another every year with the secret object that the State may be annexed. During Lord Lytton's Viceroyalty the re-purchase of Káshmir by Government from the Maharájá was strongly urged. For some time past the Anglo-Indians have directed their attacks against Burma. The *Hindustani* is not in a position to state that King Thabeau

Circulation,
600 copies.

is a good ruler, nor is it disposed to believe the stories of his alleged tyranny and oppression spread by the Anglo-Indian Press. The statements of that press in such cases have more than once been found to be false and exaggerated. Such agitations are always set on foot by European merchants and missionaries who are influenced by selfish motives. But what right has the British Government to interfere with the affairs of a foreign country and to force it to receive European merchants and missionaries? "Do unto others as you would that they should do unto you" is a noble maxim. Is the Government of India prepared to allow Russia to establish commercial relations with this country, which is said to be her object in extending her boundary in Central Asia? Englishmen always charge a country, which they desire to annex, with mis-government. But the *Hindustani* does not think that the people in any other country are worse off than the bulk of the natives, who are starving. If there is mis-rule in Burma, an endeavour should be made to improve the state of things there without recourse to arms.

Circulation,
270 copies

The *Mittra Vids* (Lahore), of the 20th October, is glad to state, on the authority of its Gwalior correspondent, that a rumour is prevalent there to the effect that on the occasion of the visit of the Viceroy and the Duke of Connaught next month the fort will be restored to Mahārāja Scindia. The measure would greatly add to the popularity of Lord Ripon and strengthen the ties of friendship between the Mahārāja and the paramount power.

Proposed restoration of
the Gwalior fort to Mahā-
rāja Scindia.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Asiāb-i-Panjāb* (Lahore), of the 24th October, regrets to state that the Conservative organs at home and the *Pioneer*, the *Englishman*, and the *Civil and Military Gazette* in this country are nothing if they are not hostile to natives. Let England be threatened with danger in any part of the globe, but they

St. James' Gazette.

are sure to urge the crippling of the power of the natives as a precaution ! The Central Asian question comes to the front, and they advise the Government to reduce the armament of the Native States ! European countries are reported to have formed a union against England, and the Government is asked to pursue a policy of repression in this country ! The *Aftab* then refers to an article which was lately published in the *St. James' Gazette*, and in which the latter adverted to the formation of a confederacy among European countries against Great Britain and the advance of Russia in Central Asia, and warned the Government that the Native Chiefs only waited for an opportunity to throw off the British yoke and to regain their independence. The *Gazette* and other journals of that class should be ashamed to make unjust attacks against the native princes and the people, who have given repeated proofs of their loyalty. Nothing can be more mischievous than to wound their feelings by bringing a false charge of disloyalty against them.

The *Almora Akhbār*, of the 20th October, referring to Mr. Tupp's letter on the Civil Service question. Mr. Tupp's letter which lately appeared in the *Pioneer* on the Civil Service question, remarks that he has conclusively proved the necessity for raising the limit of age to 23 years. He has laid the natives under a deep debt of gratitude by advocating their cause. Such impartial Englishmen are few in this country. It is to be hoped that Government will take Mr. Tupp's letter into consideration and do justice to the just claims and aspirations of educated natives.

Circulation,
102 copies.

The *Agra Akhbār*, of the 21st October, states that at Honorary Magistrates. Agra if a candidate for an Honorary Magistracy pays a few visits to the District Officers and secures their goodwill, he is sure to be successful. If appointments continue to be made as indiscriminately as at present, the office will ere long be brought into utter contempt. There is already a general complaint

Circulation,
150 copies.

throughout these provinces against the illegal proceedings of Honorary Magistrates. Native traders and such persons, who are not at all acquainted with the law, cannot be expected to dispense justice properly. They necessarily greatly depend on the assistance of their muharrirs, who are as a rule a very unconscientious class of people and almost openly take bribes in courts. Even if the suspicions of an Honorary Magistrate are roused about the honesty of his muharrir, he has not the courage to say anything to him.

Circulation,
190 copies.

The *Khair Khudh-i-Alam* (Delhi), of the 24th October, observes that it is believed that all the Government treasuries in the same Division in the Panjáb are in charge of a central treasurer, who himself remains at the head-quarters of the Division and sends his men to the treasuries in the mufassil. He receives his own pay and also that of his men from Government, but he pays nothing, to the *Alam's* knowledge, to them. There is reason to think that they remunerate themselves by levying black-mail from nambardárs. Each nambardár has to give the treasurer at the tahsil one or two rupees *per* village in the shape of *presents* at the time of the payment of the revenue instalment. If he does not give a *douceur*, the treasurer does not receive his revenue instalment for two or three days, condemns some of his coins as counterfeit, and harasses him in other ways. In order to check this evil a separate treasurer should be employed at each treasury, or the central treasurer should be made to pay his men.

The *Rashtq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 25th October, and the *Panjábi Akhbár* (Lahore), of the 22nd October, express satisfaction at the elevation of Diwán Rám Náth, Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner, to the office of District Judge under the new Re-organization Scheme.

Elevation of Diwán Rám Náth to a District Judge-ship.

The *Victoria Paper* (Sialkot), of the 24th October, approves of the system of holding *post-mortem* examinations of dead bodies.

Circulation,
900 copies.

where there are strong reasons to suspect that the death was violent, but complains that sometimes, when a sudden death occurs in the family of a person, his enemy reports to the police or the Magistrate that the deceased has died a violent death, and thus gets the dead body subjected to a *post-mortem* examination simply in order to annoy the relations. Sometimes the bodies of the deceased members of respectable families are subjected to the indignity of such an examination on the false complaint of most untrustworthy persons. In such cases, before an examination is ordered, the informant should be required to give security, which should be confiscated if the information turns out to be false.

The same paper, of the 21st October, is surprised to learn that appeals in civil suits in the Panjab will be always heard by a Divisional Court consisting of two Judges, while the criminal sessions will be held in some districts, such as Sialkot, Gujranwalla, Multan, Umballah, &c., by a single District Judge. As criminal cases, which affect the lives and reputation of the persons concerned, are even more important than civil suits, which affect only property, the former, too, should be tried by Divisional benches and not by single Judges.

The same paper, of the 23rd October, urges that only the highest tribunal of justice in a province should be empowered to hear a criminal prosecution instituted against a native editor for defamation. Nothing can be more absurd than to leave native editors to the tender mercies of the District Officers, to whom they have made themselves an eye-sore by exposing their illegal proceedings. If journalists were exempted from the jurisdiction of District Officers, they would be able to

Trial of cases of native editors.

discuss public matters with greater freedom. The native press is the only means by which Government can keep touch with the people.

Circulation,
420 copies.

A correspondent of the *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 21st October, complains that, on the occasion of the late tour of the Deputy Commissioner in Sharakpur in September last, Munshi Tulsi Rám, Tahsildár, sent a native physician and two other persons to a mendicant, in order to induce him to make a false complaint to the Deputy Commissioner against the Native Doctor there, to the effect that the Native Doctor had improper intimacy with his wife. But the mendicant did not accede to their evil request. Since the subordinate officials at Sharakpur have heard of this mischievous attempt on the part of the Tahsildár to bring the Native Doctor into difficulty, they have been quite alarmed. The Government should take serious notice of his misconduct, or at least transfer him to some other place.

Circulation,
100 copies.

The *Musid-i-Am* (Agra), of the 20th October, states that there is reason to think that, as the Non-celebration of the Muharram at Agra. District Magistrate has allowed the Hindus at Agra to hold their kine fair on the 7th day of the Muharram in accordance with the orders of the Local Government, the Musalmáns will not celebrate the Muharram as usual. The concession made to the Hindus is unprecedented, and has necessarily created dissatisfaction among the other class.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Victoria Paper* (Sialkot), of the 23rd October, states that no illuminations were held by the natives at Jhelum in honour of the late Dewáli, owing to the death of His Royal Highness the Duke of Albany. This incident, though unimportant in itself, is highly indicative of the loyalty and sympathy of the Panjábis with the British throne.

RAILWAY.

The *Aftab-i-Panjab* (Lahore), of the 22nd October, in a communicated article, regrets to state that native women, who live behind the screen, are exposed to great inconvenience in railway travel. Only one compartment is generally reserved for them in each train, and railway officials do not treat them properly. Sufficient accommodation should be provided for them in the train, and female officials should be appointed to look after their comfort. Male officials should not be allowed to come in contact with them at all.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Aftab-i-Hind* (Jullundur), of the 25th October, states that Afghans travelling in a railway train are asked at almost every large station by the railway police whence they have come, where they are going, what the object of their journey is, and so forth. If they fall asleep at any station, they are even awakened and questioned. These police enquiries are very disagreeable to the Afghans and often lead to quarrels. It would be better if such enquiries were made only at the place of departure and at the destination of a party of Afghans.

Circulation,
150 copies.

A correspondent of the *Qaisar* (Jullundur), of the 25th October, complains that those who desire to go to the platform at the railway-station at Jullundur to receive their friends or to see them off, are not generally allowed access to the platform. This restriction is unnecessary and unjust and is a cause of great dissatisfaction among the people. Platform-tickets should be introduced there to remedy the evil.

Circulation,
110 copies.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Ashraf-i-Sunnat* (Lahore), for June and July (published in October), reviews an Urdu book, called the *Barchha-i-Ahmad*, which has been written by Mirza Barchha-i-Ahmad, an Urdu book published by Mirza Ghulam Qadir, of Kadian.

Ghulám Qádir, of Kádian, Gardápur. Only the first four parts of the book have yet been published. It argues that Islám is the only true religion, and points out the defects of other religions. The author offers to pay Rs. 10,000 to any one who would give an answer to the book. The *Sunnat* states that some Musalmáns of Ludhiana, who bear ill will towards the author, misrepresent the book as hostile to Government, but that the charge is false and malicious. The *Sunnat* also publishes Mr. J. M. Wilson's letter of the 11th June, 1849, and Mr. Robert Quat's letter of the 20th September, 1858, to the author's father, the late Mirza Ghulám Mur-tazá Khán, and Sir Robert Egerton's letter of the 29th June, 1876, to the author, in which the services of that family to Government are highly spoken of.

Circulation,
125 copies.

The Rájputána Gasette (published by a Maulvi Murád Ali Ajmere), of the 20th October, in a long article, counsels Musalmáns to refrain from killing kine and oxen for their flesh, because they are such useful animals and are held in respect by the Hindús. Cultivation, which is the principal industry in this country, is carried on both by Hindús and Musalmáns with oxen. The animals are also used for drawing carriages, carrying burdens, and other purposes. Both Hindús and Musalmáns make many kinds of food from the milk of kine. Hence the preservation of such useful animals is of the highest importance. The Muhammadan religion allows the use of beef, but does not by any means enjoin it. Moreover, beef is not very wholesome.

Circulation,
700 copies.

A correspondent of the *Reformer* (Lahore), of the 23rd October, writing from Shekhupura, Gujranwála, complains that the road between Shekhupura and Lahore is in a most neglected condition, that there are few wells on it, and that it is much infested by robbers. The district authorities should see to this.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	Ahmed-i-Hind	Jullundur.	Urdu	Weekly	Barkat Ali	1884. Oct. 25th	1884. Oct. 25th	150 copies.
2	Ahmed-i-Panjab	Lahore	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Divan Batis Singh.	" 20th, 22nd & 24th.	" 25th, 27th & 29th respectively.	500 "
3	Ahmed-i-Hind	Lahore	Ditto	Weekly	Khawaja Yusuf Ali.	" 21st	" 24th	150 "
4	Ahmed-i-Hind	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Dilawar Ali.	" 24th	" 27th	145 "
5	Ahmed-i-Hind	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Muqarrab Husain Khan.	" 21st	" 25th	80 "
6	Ahmed-i-Hind	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Murad Ram	" 18th, 22nd & 25th.	" 22nd, 25th & 28th respectively.	1,380 "
7	Ahmed-i-Hind	Aligarh	Urdu-Eng.	Ditto	Gulab Ali	" 21st	" 23rd	200 copies (including 45 copies taken by Govt).
8	Ahmed-i-Hind	Almorah	Hindi	Weekly	Sadi Nand	" 20th	" 22nd & 28th respectively.	102 copies.
9	Ahmed-i-Hind	Lacknow.	Urdu	Ditto	Chandan Lal	" 18th & 25th	" 22nd & 28th respectively.	150 "
10	Ahmed-i-Hind	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Secretary to the Anjuman-i-Panjabi	" 25th	" 27th	400 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt).
11	Ahmed-i-Hind	Lacknow.	Ditto	Ditto	Tegh Bahadur	" 16th	" 23rd	250 copies.
12	Ahmed-i-Hind	Gulm	Ditto	Tri-monthly	Mirza Khan	" 21st	" 25th	110 "
13	Ahmed-i-Hind	Cawnpore.	Hind-Urdu.	Monthly	Gang Prasad	" For Sep.	" 26th	192 "

List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
14	<i>Elchur Vids</i>	Agri	Hindī	Weekly	Raghvān Dās	Sep. 25th & 3rd Oct. 1884.	24th	200 copies.
15	<i>Shreeat Jagan</i>	Bandra	Ditto	Ditto	Rām Kriahn Varmā	Oct. 27th	28th	1,400
16	<i>Devlab-i-Dastār</i>	Bareilly	Urdu	Ditto	Thakur Prasad	18th	24th	800
17	<i>Devlab-i-Sikandar</i>	Bamapur	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammed Humain	20th	28th	453
18	<i>Devlab-i-Mall</i>	Bhopāl	Ditto	Bi-monthly.	Amjad Ali	16th	22nd	225
19	<i>Devlab-i-Punch</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Weekly	Kaslu-l-din	22nd	25th	331
20	<i>Devlab-i-Upharab</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Sālig Rām	26th	28th	740
21	<i>Garabab</i>	Hoshyār-pur.	Ditto	Ditto	Sindhi Khan Saff	22nd	26th	253
22	<i>Garabab Abbār</i>	Amritsar	Gurmukhī	Ditto	Jhandā Singh	"	27th	250
23	<i>Hind-i-Hind</i>	Cawnpore,	Urdu	Ditto	Muhammed Nābī Ashraf.	" 23rd	" 25th	613
24	<i>Hindustān</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Tri-weekly.	Gangā Prasad	" 22nd, 24th, & 26th.	" 23rd, 25th & 26th respectively.	600
25	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i>	Jaipur	Hindī-Urdu,	Bi-weekly	Mahabir Prasad	" 22nd & 25th	" 24th & 27th respectively.	150
26	<i>Jain Prabodh</i>	Farrukhabad	Hindī	Monthly	Jyō Lal	For Oct.	" 28th	55
27	<i>Karam</i>	Lucknow,	Urdu	Weekly	Muhammed Yaqub	Oct. 20th	" 22nd	250
28	<i>Kashmir Patrika</i>	Bandra	Hindī-Urdu,	Ditto	Lakshmi Shankar, M.A.	" 26th	" 26th	600 copies (including 324 copies taken by Govt.)

29	Katchar Punch	Badán	Urdu	Tri-monthly	Amjad Husain	22nd	24th	110	"
30	Kavi Vachan Sudha	Bandra	Hindi	Weekly	Chintamani Rao	27th	28th	350	"
31	Kayasth Samachar	Allahabad	Urdu	Monthly	Sheo Narayan	For Oct.	"	187	"
32	Khair Khosh-i-Aalam	Delhi	Ditto	Weekly	Mir Hasan	Oct. 24th	27th	190	"
33	Koh-i-Nar	Lahore	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Harukh Rai	21st, 23rd, & 25th	24th, 26th, & 28th respectively.	525 copies (including copies taken by Govt)	"
34	Lawrence Gazette	Meerut	Ditto	Weekly	Iqbal-ul-din	8th & 15th	25th	130 copies.	"
35	Lytton Gazette	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Bulaghi Das	24th	26th	300	"
36	Madrass Gazette	Jodhpur	Hindi-Urdu	Weekly	Gobardhan Das	20th	26th	90	"
37	Madrass-i-Qasim	Lucknow	Urdu	Ditto	Ghulam Muhammad	21st	22nd	200	"
38	Mil-i-Darakhshan	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	16th	11th	200	"
39	Mil-i-Nawaz	Bijnor	Ditto	Ditto	Mubshu-llah	23rd	26th	175	"
40	Mil-i-Vida	Lahore	Hindi	Ditto	Mukund Ram	20th	22nd	270	"
41	Mil-i-Zam	Agra	Urdu	Tri-monthly	Ahmed Khan	"	25th	100	"
42	Munim-i-Ahli	Bombay	Ditto	Weekly	Muhammad Yusuf	16th	22nd	100	"
43	Munim-i-Guida	Agra	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Ali Jan	15th	26th	75	"
44	Munim-i-Pahar	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	Bihar Lal	"	"	125	"
45	Munim-i-Sam	Moradabad	Ditto	Weekly	Amjad Ali	18th	"	175	"
46	Munim-i-Shah	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Mubshu-llah Khan	24th	25th	388	"
47	Munim-i-Sind	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Pardhi Bargopal	Sep. 30th & 8th Oct.	23rd	195	"
48	Munim-i-Sind	Agra	Ditto	Ditto	Jamni Das	Oct. 23rd	26th	350	"
49	Munim-i-Sind	Patehpur	Ditto	Ditto	Kunj Bihari Lal	21st	24th	96	"
50	Munim-i-Sind	Badli	Ditto	Ditto	Imtiaz Ahmad	22nd	25th	775	"
51	Munim-i-Sind	Lachhman	Ditto	Ditto	Rev. C. B. Newton	23rd	"	300	"
52	Munim-i-Sind	Batman	Ditto	Ditto	Amjad Husain	"	26th	140 copies (including copies taken by Govt.)	"
53	Munim-i-Sind	Allahabad	Ditto	Ditto	Roohan Lal	19th	24th	875 copies.	"
54	Munim-i-Sind	Cawnpore	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub	25th	26th	200	"
55	Munim-i-Sind	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	10th	32nd	"	"

List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
56	<i>Ouda Akbar</i>	... Lucknow.	Urdu	Daily	Sheo Prasad	1884. Oct. 22nd to 28th	1884. Oct. 22nd to 28th respectively.	605 copies (in- cluding 94 copies taken by Govt.)
57	<i>Ouda Panch</i>	... Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Sajjad Hussain	21st	24th	450 copies.
58	<i>Panish Akbar</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Muhammad Asim,	22nd	27th	275
59	<i>Panish Akbar</i>	... Patiala	Ditto	Weekly	Din Muhammad	20th	23rd	363
60	<i>Pravda Samokh</i>	... Allahabad	Hindi	Ditto	Dewaki Nandan	27th	27th	700
61	<i>Pravda Samokh</i>	... Meerut	Urdu	Ditto	Ganeshi Lal	20th	23rd	...
62	<i>Quaker Akbar</i>	... Jullundur,	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Baksh	25th	26th	110
63	<i>Rafiq-e-Hind</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Ali	400
64	<i>Rafiq-e-Hind</i>	... Benares	Ditto	Ditto	Ghulam Hussain	22nd	23rd	350
65	<i>Rafiq-e-Hind</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Nadir Ali Shah	21st & 24th	22nd & 25th	420
66	<i>Rafiq-e-Hind</i>	... Ajmer	Urdu-Hindi	Weekly	Murad Ali	20th	22nd	125
67	<i>Rafiq-e-Hind</i>	... Batlam	Urdu	Ditto	Muhammad Abdur- Hag	Sep. 18th, 25th & 2nd Oct.	...	125
68	<i>Rafiq-e-Hind</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Pandit Hargopal	Oct. 22nd	25th	700
69	<i>Rafiq-e-Hind</i>	... Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Maharaj Narayan	24th	27th	150
70	<i>Rafiq-e-Hind</i>	... Kapurthala	Ditto	Weekly	Elwan Mathur Das	11th	24th	150
71	<i>Rafiq-e-Hind</i>	... Haryana	Ditto	Ditto	Dwarka Nath	23rd	26th	204
72	<i>Rafiq-e-Hind</i>	... Haryana	Ditto	Ditto	Shadaf Khan Baf	23rd
73	<i>Rafiq-e-Hind</i>	... Haryana	Ditto	Ditto	Ramji Dhar	20th	27th	315

74	Shahna-i-Hind	Meerut ...	Urdu	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Hasan	"	"	23rd	100	"
75	Shula-i-Tar	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Weekly	Muhammad Ibrá-	"	"	"	175	"
					him.					
76	Sardar-i-Qaisar	Rampur ...	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Rasá	16th	"	24th	70	"
77	Takshu-i-Akshar	Sitapur ...	Ditto	Monthly	Manni Lal	For Aug. Sep. & Oct.	"	22nd	500	"
78	Tamannat	Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly	Péran Chand	Oct. 24th	"	26th	125	"
79	Tayyaru-i-Akshar	Ditto ...	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Muhammad Ali	" 20th	"	25th	75	"
80	Tattva-i-Hind	Meerut ...	Ditto	Weekly	Kurrat Husain	" 24th	"	26th	198	"
81	Yash-i-Hind	Sialkot ...	Ditto	Ditto	Mirás Mavahid	" 26th	"	27th	200	"
82	Victoria Paper	Ditto ...	Ditto	Daily	Gyan Chand	19th to 25th	"	23rd to 28th	900	"
83	Wagya-i-Alam	Ghazipur,	Ditto	Weekly	Siraj-u-din Ahmad,	" 20th	"	24th	300	"

PRIYA DÁS,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

MEERUT:

The 1st November, 1884.

84	Shahna-i-Hind	Meerut	Urdu	Tri-monthly	Ahmad Hasan	"	"	23rd	100	"
85	Shula-i-Tar	Cawnpore	Ditto	Weekly	Muhammad Ibrá-	"	"	"	175	"
86	Sardar-i-Qaisar	Rampur	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Rasá	16th	"	24th	70	"
87	Takshu-i-Akshar	Sitapur	Ditto	Monthly	Manni Lal	For Aug. Sep. & Oct.	"	22nd	500	"
88	Tamannat	Lucknow	Ditto	Weekly	Péran Chand	Oct. 24th	"	26th	125	"
89	Tayyaru-i-Akshar	Ditto	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Muhammad Ali	" 20th	"	25th	75	"
90	Tattva-i-Hind	Meerut	Ditto	Weekly	Kurrat Husain	" 24th	"	26th	198	"
91	Yash-i-Hind	Sialkot	Ditto	Ditto	Mirás Mavahid	" 26th	"	27th	200	"
92	Victoria Paper	Ditto	Ditto	Daily	Gyan Chand	19th to 25th	"	23rd to 28th	900	"
93	Wagya-i-Alam	Ghazipur	Ditto	Weekly	Siraj-u-din Ahmad,	" 20th	"	24th	300	"

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most vehicles are not equipped with a rear of child safety

1990

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